(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2802.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1800.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

THE evacuation of Egypt by the French has again met with difficulties. The French we are aſſured, required that Cairo, Alexandria, and the ſurrounding country ſhould be declared either independent or under their protection. The Porte, however, will conſent to neither of theſe propoſals; and on the 22d, it was unanimouſly reſolved in the divan to ſend another army, conſiſting entirely of Europeans, with a new general in chief, to Jaffa. The army of the grand vizier, which at firſt was ſaid to amount to 150,000 is now, by the deſertion of the Aſiatics, reduced to 20,000. The plague has likewiſe broken out in his camp, and one of his beſt generals has died of it.

AUGSBURG, July 17.

SCENE OF WAR IN GERMANY.

Since the 14th, the French have been maſters of Feldkirch, Coire, and the whole of the Griſons. General Lecourbe had repulſed the Auſtrians near Reuti and Immenſtadt, and took the bold reſolution to march a body of troops through the wood of Bregenz, which no general had before attempted, in order to cut off the retreat of the Auſtrians to the Tyrol, by the mountains of Montalun, and to attack them from Switzerland. This compelled the 6000 Auſtrians who were in the Griſons to retire haſtily to the Tyrol. The armiſtice has, however, now put an end to the effuſion of blood in that quarter.

MUNICH, July 16.

SUSPENSION OF ARMS.

Immediately after the arrival of count Deitrichſtein, from Vienna, at the head quarters of gen. Kray, the generals Moreau and Kray had a conference together on the 13th, at Paſdorf, five leagues from this city. After a long negotiation, and after each party had receded ſomewhat from its firſt demands, yeſterday evening, about 5 o'clock, an armiſtice was concluded, as the dawn of the peace ſo earneſtly hoped for: ſo ſoon as the armiſtice ſhall be ratified by the emperor, of which no doubt is entertained, a congreſs for a peace will be held in a neighbouring Imperial city.

FRANCFORT, July 19.

Yeſterday three French generals and other officers, appointed to ſettle the line of the armiſtice in the vicinity of this city, came to Offenbach, where they had a conference with as many German officers, and among others, with an Auſtrian general and major Gorgen, of the electorate of Mentz. Each party had with them an eſcort of huſſars. The French wiſhed to maintain their poſition on the Kintz, by Hanau; but to this objections were made by the Germans, and more ſo, as inſtructions relative to the armiſtice had not yet been received from general Kray. Gen. St. Suzanne required of baron Albini, that the Mentz *levy en maſſe* ſhould be diſbanded, and that the regular Mentz militia ſhould retire to Aſchaffenburg. This, however, was refuſed, as was the propoſition of the Germans, that the French ſhould retire behind the Nidda. To day another military conference was held in the neighbourhood of this city. It is believed that the line of the armiſtice, in our vicinity, will be definitively ſettled by the commanders in chief.

To-day general Suzanne came to this city. As ſoon as the armiſtice ſhall be ratified and completely arranged, the elector of Mentz will return from Wurtzburg to Aſchaffenburg. The reigning prince of Naſſau Weilburg will likewiſe return to Weilburg from Bafreuth.

OF PEACE.

RATISBON, July 15.

We are aſſured that the court of Vienna has returned an anſwer to the firſt conſul's propoſals for peace, importing "the emperor wiſhes for peace not leſs than France, but for one that ſhall be general and durable;" and durable it cannot be, if the Ciſalpine republic ſhall be again eſtabliſhed, the exiſtence of which is alike dangerous to the exiſtence of Italy, and of the Auſtrian hereditary ſtates. Should, however, the re-eſtabliſhment of this republic be made a *conditio ſine qua non*, it remains to be conſidered what France will propoſe for the ſecurity and indemnification of Auſtria." This anſwer is eſteemed ſo accommodating, that negotiations are expected to be immediately commenced.

AUGSBURG, July 17.

The head quarters of general Moreau will now be removed to Augſburg, where it ſeems probable the congreſs for peace will be held.

It is ſaid, the firſt conſul, Buonaparte, will come to the congreſs for a peace to be held in this city.

COLOGNE, July 18.

Our Journal contains the following letter from Bruſſels, dated July 14:

"According to accounts received from Calais, there is now very frequent correſpondence between the French and Engliſh governments, the ſubject of which is ſuppoſed to be propoſitions of peace made by England. It is expected that a place will be immediately appointed, where conferences for a general peace may be opened between envoys from Auſtria, England and France. This place, it is expected, will be either Liſle or Bruſſels.

VIENNA, July 18.

The Engliſh have exerted themſelves to prevent our entering on negotiations, but in vain; but the Auſtrian miniſtry though inclined to treat will not treat but in conjunction with England.

LONDON, July 26.

ARMED NEUTRALITY.

Lord Caryaford has departed on an extra miſſion to Berlin, ſuppoſed to relate to the talked of coalition of neutrals.

July 29.

The fortreſſes of Piedmont are to be aboliſhed. The demolition of the citadel of Milan is commenced.

Lucca (in Italy) has been taken by the French, and a contribution of a million of livres impoſed.

The French government has revoked the permiſſion given for certain importations from England.

The three French frigates lately in Dunkirk Roads, have ſailed.

The French appear to be preparing an expedition at Cherbourg and Havre.

On Friday evening his majeſty's ſhips the Nemeſis, Terpſichore, le Prevoyante, the Arrow and Nile luggers, fell in with the Franda, a Daniſh frigate, having under convoy two ſhips, two brigs, and two galliots. The Nemeſis hailed her, and ſaid ſhe would ſend her boat on board the convoy. The Daniſh commander replied, that if ſhe attempted it he would fire into the boat. The Nemeſis's boat was then lowered down, with four men and a midſhipman in her, ready to go on board the convoy; the Daniſh frigate immediately fired ſeveral ſhot, which miſſing the boat, ſtruck the Nemeſis, and killed one man. The Nemeſis immediately gave the Dane a broadſide, when a moſt ſpirited action took place, which laſted about 25 minutes, at the end of which time, the Daniſh frigate being crippled in her rigging and hull, ſtruck her colours. Two men were killed, and ſeveral wounded on board the Arrow; and eight killed, and a great number wounded on board the Dane. The Daniſh frigate and convoy were brought into the Downs on Saturday, but no ſhore boats are allowed to go alongſide, nor are the Danes allowed any communication with the ſhore. The telegraph was immediately ſet to work, and in the evening captain Baker, of the Nemeſis, ſet off in a poſt chaiſe and four to wait upon the admiralty. He arrived in town yeſterday morning.

Orders have ſince reached Deal for our cruiſers to capture all ſhips and veſſels ſailing under Daniſh colours.

OFFICIAL.

A cartel from Dunkirk, which arrived at Dover on Sunday, brought a telegraphic confirmation of the armiſtice in Germany.

Paris papers to the 26th inſt. are received.

They contain a copy of the convention for the armiſtice. By this convention, it appears the French are to keep poſſeſſion of all Suabia, part of Franconia, and Bavaria. The Auſtrians, however, are to retain poſſeſſion of Ulm and Ingolſtadt. They are alſo to occupy the Upper and Lower Engadine. The French are to remain maſters of Coire, and the territory between the line of Coire and the engadine is to be neuter. Twelve days notice is to be given of the reſumption of hoſtilities. The Auſtrian general count Saint Julien, is arrived at Paris from Vienna. The Moniteur ſtates that his miſſion is to regulate the conditions of a general armiſtice, and to eſtabliſh a good underſtanding reſpecting different circumſtances which relate to the convention of Aleſſandria. It is probable, however, that his miſſion is of much greater importance, and that it relates to negotiations for peace between France and the emperor. He has had frequent conferences with the miniſter of foreign affairs.

(Courier.)

July 31.

The Frand a Daniſh frigate and convoy remain in the Downs; the officers have poſſeſſion of the ſhip, and they all hoiſt the Daniſh colours. Several of the officers were, on Monday, on ſhore; they are dreſſed much in the Engliſh taſte; the uniform is a blue coat, with red collar and cuffs, and a large gold epaulet on the right ſhoulder.

A motion was yeſterday made in the common council of the city, that a petition in favour of peace ſhould be preferred to his majeſty; but it finally failed.

Buonaparte directed Moreau to agree to an armiſtice.

The Iris frigate is taking on board in ſpecie a part of the ſubſidy for the emperor.

It is ſaid the king of Pruſſia has ſent couriers to all the courts of Europe, announcing an intention of interpoſing for a general peace.

RUSSIA.

A Dreiden journal ſays, that Paul I. has demanded of the emperor of Germany, 15,000,000 rubles, as an indemnification for his expences in the laſt campaign, and has declared, that if they are refuſed, he will take poſſeſſion of Gallicia.

The Ruſſian ambaſſador and all Ruſſians are called from Conſtantinople; and the correſpondence between that city and Vienna has been intercepted.

The emperor of Ruſſia, we underſtand, has ordered all French emigrants, except Louis, to leave his territories.

Auguſt 4.

It is reported, on the authority of an American gentleman arrived at Dover, that *preliminaries of peace* between the Auſtrian and French governments were ſigned at Paris on Tueſday laſt, the 29th ultimo, and that intelligence of the event was brought to Calais on Thurſday laſt by expreſs.

The laſt Paris papers received were thoſe of the 29th, and they were ſilent on the ſubject. The ſigning, however, might have taken place on that day, after they were printed.

From the oppoſition made by two Daniſh frigates, in two different quarters, to have their convoys ſearched by our cruiſers, there ſeems but too much reaſon for concluding that the northern powers have come to a determination to reſiſt our maritime ſuperiority. Miniſters have therefore pitched upon lord Whitworth to go to Copenhagen to enter into explanations with the court of Denmark. Lord Whitworth, from his ſituation at the court of Peterſburg, has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the views, the intereſts, and the intrigues, of the northern powers, and he will therefore be enabled to apply himſelf the more ſucceſsfully to thoſe feelings from which the late meaſures of Denmark proceed.

SOUTHAMPTON, Auguſt 1.

Another Expedition.

A new expedition, ſecret and ſudden, is prepared—The troops are embarked. Generals Coote and Manners command. It is ſaid the proviſions only extend to 8 days.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

The following circumſtance, ſays the editor of the Sun of the 2d of Auguſt, is ſaid to have occurred in the Mediterranean:

"A Daniſh frigate of 44 guns, having ſome veſſels under convoy, was met by the Leviathan, commanded by admiral Duckworth, who hailed the Daniſh frigate, deſiring to know what were the ſhips that were under her convoy. Not receiving a ſatisfactory anſwer, admiral Duckworth ſaid he ſhould ſend a boat on board. The Daniſh captain replied he would fire into any boat that ſhould attempt to do ſo; which threats he carried into effect, and killed one of our ſeamen in the Leviathan's boat. Upon this admiral Duckworth ordered his ſhip to be laid along ſide of the Dane, informed the captain that he had committed murder on a Britiſh ſubject, and that it only would be doing him juſtice to open the lower deck ports of the Leviathan, and give him a broadſide. He inſiſted, however, that the Daniſh captain ſhould follow him into Gibraltar, and there explain his conduct. The reſult is not known."

It would appear from this tranſaction in connexion with the one in the North Seas, that the Daniſh court is determined to try the queſtion of the right of Britiſh ſhips of war to examine neutral veſſels.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

Party ſpirit and animoſity rage in North-Carolina and Virginia to a degree that muſt excite the regret of every real friend of our country. Several duels, which originated from political diſputes, have been fought in thoſe ſtates; and we have it from undoubted authority, that ſome days ago, even two brothers, in the ſtate of Virginia, had, from altercation reſpecting the approaching election of preſident, proceeded to blows, when a fatal ſtroke put an end to the exiſtence of one of them. The fratricide, was obliged to fly his home and family—a ſad example of the danger of political enthuſiaſm.

From Sunday, September 7, to Wedneſday, September 10, there was one death at Providence, R. I. of the fever, and ſeven new caſes: one has recovered and 11 remain ſick.

We can upon the beſt authority aſſert, our government has received explicit and ſatisfactory aſſurances, that the miniſters of his Britannic majeſty have given no authority, commiſſion, inſtruction, or promiſe of ſupport to W. A. Bowles, and that his hoſtile practices among the Indians, have been without their knowledge.

RICHMOND, September 16.

The account we gave in our laſt, relative to the conſpiracy of the negroes in this town and the adjacent counties, was only an incorrect and haſty ſketch, the minutiæ of this diabolical plot not having then come to light. But ſince the evidence, upon which the criminals were condemned, and their confeſſions ſince, have been detailed to us, we find that the ground for public alarm was extremely ſerious. The plan of operations to be purſued by the conſpirators, as it comes out in evidence on the trials, were formed by two Frenchmen (as yet unknown) in this place—and every Frenchman in the general maſſacre of the whites that was meditated, was to have been ſpared. Their object was to have ſeized on the magazine of arms, &c. depoſited at the penitentiary-houſe, on the treaſury, &c. and to have commenced an indiſcriminate ſlaughter (the French only excepted). They were then to have iſſued a proclamation to the negroes to come and rally round their ſtandard at the metropolis. Had they ſucceeded in their attempt (which was happily fruſtrated by the deluge of rain that fell and rendered the water-courſes impaſſable on the evening fixed on for the execution of their ſcheme) it is hardly poſſible to ſay how extenſive and how terrible might have been its conſequences.—There appears to have been great exertions among the conſpirators immediately in this neighbourhood, and from papers found on ſome of them, it would ſeem that a correſpondence was carried on with Philadelphia, as well as with the towns of Peterſburg, Norfolk, &c. in this ſtate.—From the whole complexion, however, of this daring project, it is evident that the French principle of liberty and equality has been infuſed into the minds of the negroes, and that the incautious and intemperate uſe of theſe words by ſome whites amongſt us, have inſpired them with the hopes of ſucceſs. What effects this awful buſineſs will have on the public mind, muſt depend on the calm reflection of our countrymen.

Laſt Friday five of the negroes concerned in the conſpiracy, and condemned the day before to be hanged, were executed at the gallows, near this city, purſuant to their ſentence. Yeſterday five more were executed at the ſame place, purſuant to their ſentence. Several others have received ſentence of death, and will be executed in a few days. The trials are ſtill going on.

BALTIMORE, September 19.

The citizens of Philadelphia, at a meeting at the ſtate-houſe, on the 17th inſtant, appointed a number of perſons in each ward of the city and liberties, for the purpoſe of collecting charitable donations for the relief of the diſtreſſed indigent of this city, Norfolk and Providence, (R. I.)

The governor of the province of Weſt-Florida has iſſued a proclamation, offering FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon who will deliver in Apalache, the body of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWLES, or elſe produce ſufficient proof of having killed him.

Annapolis, September 25.

We are authoriſed and requeſted by the honourable Jeremiah T. Chaſe, to publiſh the following articles for the information of the people.

Extract from the addreſs of Preſident Adams to congreſs in March, 1797.

"EMPLOYED in the ſervice of my country abroad, during the whole courſe of theſe tranſactions, I firſt ſaw the conſtitution of the United States in a foreign country. Irritated by no literary altercation, animated by no public debate, heated by no party animoſity, I read it with great ſatisfaction, as a reſult of good heads, prompted by good hearts; as an experiment, better adapted to the genius, character, ſituation and relations of this nation and country, than any which had ever been propoſed or ſuggeſted. In its general principles and great outlines, it was conformable to ſuch a ſyſtem of government, as I had ever moſt eſteemed, and in ſome ſtates, my own native ſtate in particular, had contributed to eſtabliſh. Claiming a right of ſuffrage in common with my fellow-citizens, in the adoption or rejection of a conſtitution which was to rule me and my poſterity, as well as them and theirs, I did not heſitate to expreſs my approbation of it, on all occaſions, in public and in private. It was not then, nor has been ſince, any objection to it, in my mind that the executive and ſenate were not more permanent. Nor have I ever entertained a thought of promoting any alteration in it, but ſuch as the people themſelves, in the courſe of their experience ſhould ſee and feel to be neceſſary or expedient and by their repreſentatives in congreſs and the ſtate legiſlatures according to the conſtitution itſelf adopt and ordain.

"Returning to the boſom of my country, after a painful ſeparation from it, for ten years, I had the honour to be elected to a ſtation under the new order of things, and I have repeatedly laid myſelf under the moſt ſerious obligations to ſupport the conſtitution. The operation of it has equalled the moſt ſanguine expectations of its friends: and from an habitual attention to it, ſatisfaction in its adminiſtration and delight in its effects upon the peace, order, proſperity and happineſs of the nation, I have acquired an habitual attachment to it, and veneration for it.

"What other form of government indeed can ſo well deſerve our eſteem and love."

Certificate of Mr. Peregrine Fitzhugh, a gentleman of unqueſtionable veracity, honour and integrity.

In a converſation which took place a few months after the laſt election for preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, Mr. Jefferſon expreſſed to me the great ſatisfaction he felt at the choice of preſident having devolved on Mr. Adams inſtead of himſelf; obſerving at the ſame time that he was undoubtedly the moſt proper perſon, having the confidence of both houſes of congreſs, which would propbably not have been the caſe with himſelf, and that the charge of Mr. Adams's being a monarchiſt, however it might have ſerved to anſwer an electioneering purpoſe, was totally unfounded; that he had been in habits of the ſtricteſt intimacy with him for more than fifteen years, during which time a regular and confidential correſpondence had been kept up betwixt them, and that he could with great truth pronounce Mr. Adams to be as *firm* and *decided* a republican as ever lived.—In giving this certificate I derive additional pleaſure from the hope that it may tend to reſcue Mr. Jefferſon from the unmerited charge exhibited againſt him by ſome of his friends, that the high encomiums which he paſſed on Mr. Adams's character in his ſpeech on aſſuming the office of vice-preſident, were not his *real* ſentiments, but the effect of mere compliment.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Annapolis, Sept. 9th, 1800.

Extract of a letter from general Waſhington to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, dated Mount Vernon the 2d of Auguſt, 1798.

"Although I highly approve of the meaſures taken by government to place this country in a poſture of defence, and even wiſh they had been *more energetic*; and ſhall be ready to obey it's call under the reſervations I have made, whenever it is made; yet I am not without hope, mad and intoxicated as the French are, that they will pauſe before they take the laſt ſtep.—That they have been deceived in their calculations on the *diviſion of the people* and the powerful ſupport they expected from *their party*, is reduced to a certainty; though it is ſomewhat equivocal ſtill, whether that party, who have been the curſe of this country, and the ſource of the expences we have to encounter may not be able to continue their deluſion.—What pity it is this expence could not be taxed upon them."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENERAL SMITH has attended almoſt every public meeting in his own county, and even ſeveral in our's. At moſt of theſe he has addreſſed the people, and amuſed them with pretty ſtories out of that ancient well known book, called *Æſops Fables*. One that I well remember is the Horſe and the Stag, which, on the account of the general, I am ſorry to ſay, happens not to be very applicable. The man went not to the horſe, requeſting him to give up part of his liberty for his own good; no, no, the horſe came to the man, craving his aſſiſtance, not for the purpoſe of doing himſelf any real ſervice, but through a motive of revenge, to deſtroy his adverſary the ſtag. I am afraid that ſome of my fellow countrymen in the oppoſition, are likewiſe actuated by revenge and diſappointed ambition, and, to gratify theſe vicious paſſions, would deſtroy not their own liberties, (as they vainly imagine,) but that of the people. For this purpoſe they have attempted every thing to miſlead the people.

The part of the ſtory which was intended to alarm the public mind, is where the horſe was unable to recover his liberty after his adverſary was ſubdued, and was obliged to become a ſlave to the man. Could this apply to the people of Maryland, it would be ſufficient to terrify; but as one of the thouſands of ſovereigns that inhabit this ſtate, I have no apprehenſions from a change in the mode of chooſing electors of preſident and vice-preſident. The change is warranted by the conſtitution; it depends therefore only upon the people; and the people are about to make the change in the perſons of their repreſentatives, for the purpoſe of continuing in the preſidential chair the man of their choice. But it is inſinuated that we are to loſe for ever the right of chooſing electors, if we for once give up the darling privilege. What! do *we* not chooſe the electors when we annually chooſe the *repreſentatives?* Aye, but we do not elect them immediately ourſelves. If the mode intended to be adopted be good, in the name of God let it continue. And if this mode be abuſed or more liable to abuſe than the one we have at preſent, the people ſurely have it in their power to return to the old one, when they can chooſe the legiſlature who make the laws. I hear it, however, whiſpered on each ſide of me, that the ſenate can prevent this law from being repealed. This I acknowledge to be true; yet the ſenators themſelves are to be elected every five years, and they know it too; they will not then act in contradiction to the will of the majority, when that is once generally known and correctly aſcertained. Beſides, it is contemplated in the enſuing congreſs to propoſe an amendment to the conſtitution, providing an uniform diſtrict election of electors over the whole union, which will be a meaſure ſo juſt and proper, that it cannot fail of being adopted; and it is well known that the conſtitution of the United States is paramount to all ſtate laws and ſtate conſtitutions. Suppoſe, however, that this ſhould not be done, and that the law could not be repealed; ſuppoſe too, (what, I am ſure, can never happen,) that poor Mr. John Adams ſhould loſe the confidence of the people of this ſtate, and that they ſhould conſider Mr. Thomas Jefferſon as the only fit perſon to preſide at the helm of our national bark; ſuppoſe all this to happen, and yet the people of Maryland will have it in their power to place ſuch a number in the houſe of repreſentatives as to enſure Mr. Jefferſon's election, and by that means turn the tables upon the Federaliſts. Then the majority will rule; ſurely the oppoſition will not oppoſe this! they will not pretend to ſay, that the minority ought to dictate to the majority! if they do, they will throw off the maſk entirely, and ſhow themſelves equal to Marat and Robeſpierre of France, who alſo called themſelves THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

Having digreſſed thus far, I mean now to return to my ſubject. General Smith attempted to amuſe the people with ſeveral pretty ſtories, as I have before related, and, I am told, met with a good deal of ſucceſs. Now, as I conſider myſelf a good hand at telling ſtories, and *am moreover deſirous of the favour of the public*, which it would be my happineſs to obtain honeſtly, I will even follow general Smith's example. Having now explained my intention, I will alſo premiſe, that I mean not to ſay a word concerning the merits or demerits of Mr. Adams or Mr. Jefferſon; they have been ably handled by other writers; and I ſhould have ſaid nothing about the contemplated change, had it not been to ſhew how little applicable the Horſe and Stag were to the ſubject. Neither will I make the applications, nor explain the morals, of my ſtories, leaving theſe things to my ſenſible readers, who, I am ſure, will be ſufficiently capable of the taſk.

Such of my fellow-citizens as are diſcontented with the preſent government, becauſe it is not perfection, and on that account wiſh for a change, I beg to attend to the following tale. "An hungry ſpaniel, having ſtoled a piece of fleſh from a butcher's ſhop, was carrying it acroſs a river. The water being clear, and the Sun ſhining brightly, he ſaw his own image in the ſtream, and fancied it to be another dog with a more delicious morſel; upon which, unjuſtly and greedily opening his jaws to ſnatch at the ſhadow, he loſt the ſubſtance."

I would crave the attention of theſe men likewiſe to the following tale, and intreat them to be cautious, for fear they might meet with the ſame fate. "The commonwealth of frogs, a diſcontented, variable race, weary of their government, and fond of change, petitioned Jupiter to grant them a king. The thunderer, in his wrath, ſent them a crane, who no ſooner took poſſeſſion of his new dominions, than he began to devour his ſubjects, one after another, in a moſt capricious and tyrannical manner. They were now far more diſſatisfied than before; when applying to Jupiter again, they were diſmiſſed with this reproof, that the evil they complained of they had imprudently brought upon themſelves, and that they had no other remedy now but to ſubmit to it with patience.

What I have now to relate, ought to confirm the people in their caution, as it ſhews how apt we are to change. "A herdſman miſſed a young heifer out of his grounds, and, after having diligently ſought for it in vain, when he could by no other means gain intelligence of it; betook himſelf at laſt to his prayers. Great Jupiter, ſaid he, ſhew me but the villain who has done me this injury, and I will give thee in ſacrifice the fineſt kid from my flock. He had no ſooner uttered his petition, than, turning the corner of a wood, he was ſtruck with the ſight of a monſtrous lion, preying on the carcaſe of his heifer. Trembling and pale, O Jupiter, cried he, I offered thee a kid, if thou wouldſt grant my petition; I now offer thee a bull, if thou wilt deliver me from the conſequence of it.

To thoſe people who complain of the taxes, and the other burthens of government, I addreſs this ſtory. "A fox, cloſely purſued by a pack of dogs, took ſhelter under the covert of a bramble. He rejoiced in this aſylum; and, for a while, was very happy; but ſoon found, that if he attempted to ſtir he was wounded by thorns and prickles on every ſide. However, making a virtue of neceſſity, he forbore to complain; and comforted himſelf with reflecting, that no bliſs is perfect; that good and evil are mixed, and flow from the ſame fountain. Theſe briars, ſaid he, will tear my ſkin a little, yet they keep off the dogs. For the ſake of the good then, let me bear the evil with patience; each bitter has its ſweet; and theſe brambles, though they wound my fleſh, preſerve my life from danger."

Many little dirty ſtories have been ſpread through the union to the prejudice of Mr. John Adams, which, upon inveſtigation, have proved as falſe as the hearts of their inventors and propagators are malicious. Thoſe people who may have heard theſe ſtories, but have been kept ignorant of their confutation, I earneſtly pray to attend to the following recital. "A farmer, who had juſt ſtepped into the field to mend a gap in one of his fences, found, at his return, the cradle where he had left his only child aſleep, turned upſide down, the cloaths all torn and bloody, and his dog lying near it, beſmeared alſo with blood. Immediately conceiving that the creature had deſtroyed his child, he inſtantly daſhed out his brains with the hatchet in his hand when turning up the cradle, he found his child unhurt, and an enormous ſerpent lying dead on the floor, killed by that faithful dog, whoſe courage and fidelity in preſerving the life of his ſon deſerved another kind of reward. Theſe affecting circumſtances afford him a ſtriking leſſon, how dangerous it is too haſtily to give way to the blind impulſe of ſudden paſſion."

The Federaliſts, the true friends of the conſtitution and the adminiſtration, but who are divided about Mr. Adams and Mr. Pinkney, I have this ſtory to tell. "A lyon and a tyger jointly ſeized on a young fawn, which they immediately killed. This they had no ſooner performed, than they fell a fighting in order to decide whoſe property it ſhould be. The battle was ſo bloody and ſo obſtinate, that they were both com-

peiled, through weariness and loss of blood, to desist, and lay down by mutual consent, totally disabled. At this instant a fox unluckily came by, who, perceiving their situation, made bold to seize the contested prey, and bore it off unmolested. As soon as the lion recovered breath—how foolish, said he, has been our conduct! instead of being contented, as we ought with our respective shares, our senseless rage has rendered us unable to prevent this rascally fox from defrauding us of the whole."

That the people may be cautioned against those pretended admirers of the constitution, who praise, whilst they aim at its destruction; who artfully stile themselves *republicans* and *friends of the people*, who cajole and flatter the people, whilst in their hearts they despise them, I will tell them a tale. "A fox, observing a raven perched on the branch of a tree, with a fine piece of cheese in her mouth, immediately began to consider how he might possess himself of so delicious a morsel. Dear madam, said he, I am extremely glad to have the pleasure of seeing you this morning; your beautiful shape and shining feathers are the delight of my eyes, and would you condescend to favour me with a song, I doubt not but your voice is equal to the rest of your accomplishments. Deluded with this flattering speech, the transported raven opened her mouth to give him a specimen of her pipe, when down dropped the cheese, which the fox immediately snaching up, bore away in triumph, leaving the raven to lament her credulity at her leisure."

That the people may learn how to appreciate such characters, as in one moment will applaud John Adams's talents, judgment, candour, integrity and worth, and in the next will abuse him with the utmost virulence, accuse him of want of knowledge, of corruption and little mean actions, which, I am sure, he would scorn, I have another tale for their perusal. "A poor man, travelling in the depth of winter through a dreary forest, no inn to receive him, no human creature to befriend or comfort him, was in danger of being starved to death. At last, however, he came to the cave of a Satyr, where he intreated leave to rest a while, and shelter himself from the inclemency of the weather. The Satyr very civilly complied with his request. The man had no sooner entered, than he began to blow his fingers. His host, surprised at the novelty of the action, was curious to know the meaning of it. I do it, said the traveller, to warm my frozen joints, which are benumbed with cold. Presently afterwards, the Satyr having prepared a mess of hot gruel to refresh his guest, the man found it necessary to blow his pottage too. What, inquired the Satyr, is not your gruel hot enough? yes, replied the traveller, too hot, and I blow it to make it cooller. Do you so? quoth the Satyr, then get out of my cave as fast as you can, for I desire to have no communication with a creature that blows hot and cold with the same breath."

For the truly religious, who perform their duty, who love their bible, who have therein read that "blessed is he that hath not sat in the seat of the scornful," who know that "evil communication corrupts good manners," and who cannot be ignorant that "the conduct and opinions of men in high stations have an extraordinary influence upon the public mind;" for those christians I have selected the following story. "A stork was unfortunately drawn into company with some cranes, who were just setting out on a party of pleasure, as they called it, which in truth was to rob the fish ponds of a neighbouring farmer. Our simple stork agreed to make one; and it so happened, that they were all taken in the fact. The cranes, having been old offenders, had very little to say for themselves, and were presently dispatched; but the stork pleaded hard for his life. He urged, that it was his first fault; that he was not naturally addicted to stealing fish; that he was famous for piety to his parents, and in short, for many other virtues. Your piety and virtue, said the farmer, may for aught I know be exemplary, but your being in company with thieves renders it very suspicious, and you must therefore submit with patience to the same fate with your companions.

Now, to shew that I am not of an unforgiving temper, I will give some wholsome advice to my enemies, and the enemies of my country are in some degree my enemies, whether they be so both in will and deed, or in one of them only. To those who wish to excite disturbances in order to have an opportunity of rivalling those great men, who are deservedly esteemed and honoured by their admiring fellow-citizens; who aim at becoming leaders of parties, and making themselves great; to them I address this tale. "A frog, being wonderfully struck with the size and majesty of an ox that was grazing in the marshes, could not forbear endeavouring to expand herself to the same portly magnitude. After puffing and swelling for sometime, "what think you, sister," said she, "will this do?" "far from it." "Will this?" "by no means." "But this surely will?" "nothing like it." In short, after many ridiculous efforts to the same fruitless purpose, the simple frog burst her skin, and miserably expired upon the spot."

As to those who are active in overturning the government, or at least in promoting a change, with a view to share the spoil, after they shall be crowned with success, I beg them to attend to the following recital. "The bull, and several other beasts, were ambitious of the honour of hunting with the lion. His savage majesty graciously condescended to their desire; and it was agreed, that they should all have an equal share in whatever might be taken. They scour the forest, are unanimous in the pursuit, and, after a very fine chase, pull down a noble stag. It was divided with great dexterity by the bull into four equal parts: but just as he was going to secure his share,—hold, says the lyon, let no one presume to serve himself till he hath heard our just and reasonable claims. I seize upon the first quarter by virtue of my prerogative; the second, I think, is due to my superior conduct and courage; I cannot forego the third on account of the necessities of my den; and if any one is inclined to dispute my right to the fourth, let him speak."

I have a story too for those lesser curs, who follow in the train of the bigger dogs, who bark with them, and howl when they howl. "A giant and a dwarf went out to seek adventures. They soon met with a lady in the custody of a troop, whom it was the giant's determination to rescue. He advanced, followed by his faithful attendant, and soon obtained the victory, with no injury whatever to himself, but the poor dwarf lost his arm. The lady, in consequence of this seasonable service, rewarded the giant with her love. In the second or third adventures the giant was attended with the same success, and acquired great booty; but the poor dwarf lost both a leg and an eye. "Come on, my brave lad," said the giant, "I shall soon procure sufficient wealth and honour." "Not another step will I go," replied the dwarf; "I see plainly how it is, you get all the riches and glory, and I bear all the injuries of the combats; I have done from this moment; I have grown a little wiser by experience."

These fables, I hope, will prove both amusing and instructive. I trust that they will be found to answer the exigency of the times, and that a generous public will excuse me for not saying any more at present. Many will, perhaps, think that I have said enough.

HISTORIOGRAPHUS.

By virtue of several writs of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of Dr. THOMAS EDGAR, in the city of Annapolis, on the third Tuesday in October next, for ready CASH,

A VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention; also a variety of doctor's medicine. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 24, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 20th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

SIX or eight likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock. The terms of sale ready CASH.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 23, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 11th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern,

A NEGRO woman, who calls herself CRISS BUTLER, for her prison fees and other expences. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. The terms of sale ready CASH, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THE partnership of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm; those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds, (with security, if required) on or before the first day of January, 1801.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13, 1800.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has this day commenced business in the store-house lately occupied by Ridgely and Evans, where he now offers for sale a variety of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, amongst which are, tamboured muslins, stamped muslin shawls, chintses, calicoes, ginghams, muslinets, ribands, superfine clothes, cassimers, &c. &c. all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

JOSEPH EVANS.

September 15, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS LINTHICUM, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1800.

ASAIEL LINTHICUM, Executor of THOMAS LINTHICUM.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the firm of MAGRUDER and HARWOOD.

WALTER W. HARWOOD.

Upper-Marlborough, September 15, 1800.

Positively will be SOLD, by order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on Thursday the 9th day of October, at eleven o'clock, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, for CASH,

TWO likely valuable young negro men, one woman and two small children, and one negro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and some household furniture, among which is a valuable bed. All those having claims against said Chapman's estate are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they may be excluded by law, as the assets will be paid away, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LEONARD SELLMAN, Who is authorised to settle said estate.

September 15, 1800.

RAN away from the subscriber, on or about the 31st of August last, a negro woman named SALL, who is a petitioner for freedom, and calls herself SAVOY, she is of a dark complexion, about five feet and an inch high, stout made, and when spoken to is rather pert; it is likely she is in Annapolis, or in the neighbourhood of South river Neck. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I get her again, shall receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, paid by

JAMES IGLEHEART, On the Head of South river.

September 16, 1800.

By the CORPORATION of the City of Annapolis, September 4th, 1800.

ORDERED, That 200 copies of the by-law to prevent persons from places infected with the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city, be immediately printed in hand-bills, and distributed, and that the same be inserted in the Marland Gazette.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

A BY-LAW to prevent persons from places infected with the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city.

BE *it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same,* That no person or persons who shall or may come from or through the city of Baltimore, or the precincts thereof, or from the borough of Norfolk, in Virginia, shall, after the passage of this law, enter into this city, or the precincts thereof, until such person or persons obtain from one of the health committee, a permit in writing, to enter; and that such permit shall specify the name of the person, and the time he shall remain, not exceeding the space of ten hours.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants of this city, or the precincts thereof, shall, after the passage of this law, receive any person or persons coming from any of the infected places aforesaid, without a permit as aforesaid, such inhabitant or inhabitants shall, for each person received as aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence current money, and the like sum for every hour such person or persons shall remain in his, her or their house.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants aforesaid shall permit any person or persons to remain in his, her or their house for the space of one hour after the expiration of the time specified in the permit, such inhabitant or inhabitants, for each person, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence current money, and the like sum for every hour such person or persons shall remain as aforesaid.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit any person or persons who shall or may have been absent from the said places for the space of ten days, and in good health, to enter this city.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That instead of the health committee heretofore appointed, John Davidson, Allen Quynn, James Williams, John Randall, James Mackubin, Frederick Grammar, Jonathan Pinkney, William Alexander, Archibald Golder, Vachel Stevens, William Brown, jun. John Brice and Francis Mary de Lalandelle, be and they are hereby constituted and appointed a committee of health.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and forfeitures accruing under this act may be recovered by presentment or indictment, or before the mayor, recorder, or any one alderman, in a summary way, one half to be applied to the informer, the other half to the use of the corporation.

September 4, 1800: Read the first and second time and assented to.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

Proclaimed. THOMAS W. HEWITT, Sheriff.

The subscriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; vice-president of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dressing-glasses, tea caddies, portable writing desks, gentlemens chests of tools, plate baskets lined with tin, house bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, fifes, billiard-racks, wood-saws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold furniture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE truſtees of Anne-Arundel county poor will meet at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the ſecond Monday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to receive propoſals and contract with a perſon to ſupply the poor with clean Indian meal and pine wood, for the enſuing year, to be delivered at the houſe. Perſons wiſhing to agree to furniſh thoſe articles are requeſted to attend in perſon, or lodge their terms, under ſeal, with either of the truſtees, previous to the day of meeting.

It may be neceſſary to obſerve, that payment will be received out of the next levy, and the truſtees will conſider themſelves bound to preſer the loweſt terms.

September 10, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, all perſons therefore who have claims againſt the deceaſed are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to the eſtate are defired to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Adminiſtratrix.

September 16, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for a law authoriſing and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to aſſeſs and levy on the aſſeſſable property of ſaid county, a ſum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the weſt end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to interſect the eaſt end of the road laid out from Frederick-town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said ſum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick-town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," but the ſame has not been legally done.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to diſcharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Truſtees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legiſlature of Maryland, at the next ſeſſion, to paſs an act authoriſing a ſum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's houſe of ſaid county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Eliſha Brown, deputy-ſurveyor to Baruch Fowler, ſurveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and ſtate aforeſaid, by virtue of a warrant of reſurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of ſaid county, out of the land-office of the weſtern ſhore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldeſt warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforeſaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, becauſe the ſurveyor, Baruch Fowler, of ſaid county, would not ſign his name to it, and that refuſing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Adminiſtratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to ſell part of the property of George Shipley, ſen. who is inſane, to diſcharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Truſtee.

In CHANCERY, September 12, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JAMES WILSON, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid James Wilſon is, and at the time of paſſing the ſaid act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this State, and the ſaid James Wilſon, at the time of preſenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the aſſent in writing of ſo many of his creditors as have due to them, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid James Wilſon, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the third day of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the ninth day of October next, for the purpoſe of recommending ſome perſon to be truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid James Wilſon's then and there taking the oath preſcribed for delivering up his property.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 25th day of October next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the name of BEANS AND BACON, containing five hundred and ſeventy-five acres, more or leſs; the above property is taken as the property of SAMUEL HAMBLETON, terre-tenant of JOHN HEPBURN, to ſatisfy a debt due NATHAN LEVY, for the uſe of JOHN DAWSON. The ſale will commence at one o'clock, for ready MONEY only.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Aruudel county.

September 10, 1800.

Agreeable to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and agreeable to a ſchedule given in by WILLIAM FRENCH, an inſolvent debtor, for the benefit of his creditors, will be SOLD, at the late dwelling-houſe of the ſaid William French, on the 18th day of October next,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the name of WADE'S INCREASE, containing 75 acres, more or leſs, and one negro man named BRISTER, for ready CASH. The ſale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Truſtee agreeable
to the aforeſaid act of aſſembly.

September 10, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and cuſtomers in Annapolis, that he intends to follow his buſineſs of carving and gilding in oil and burniſh gold (as he intends to ſtay here ſome time), old looking-glaſs and picture frames re-gilt and made equal to new; as this will be a great ſaving of riſk and expence to the citizens in not having to ſend their goods to Baltimore, he therefore hopes for encouragement. Any orders left with Mr. Shaw will be thankfully received, and carefully attended to, by

The public's obedient ſervant,
GEORGE SMITH,
Who has for SALE,

A few looking-glaſs plates, and picture glaſs of a large ſize, and ſome fit for carriages; alſo ſome fine prints of WASHINGTON, engraved by Heath, of London, in elegant frames, portraits of Adams, Jefferſon, M'Kean, and numbers of others. Apply to Mr. SHAW.

Annapolis, September 8, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSEPH NEALE, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, February next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 12th day of Auguſt, 1800.

JOHN NEALE, Executor.

THE creditors of THOMAS WOODWARD, deceaſed, late of Prince-George's county, are hereby requeſted to meet at SAMUEL TYLER'S, on the third day of October, with their accounts legally authenticated, in order to receive a dividend of the aſſets in hand, and thoſe indebted to the deceaſed's eſtate are requeſted to make payment, on or before the third day of October, to

MARGARET WOODWARD, Admx.

September 6, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to preſer a petition to the next general aſſembly, praying for a law to authoriſe and appoint certain commiſſioners to ſtreighten, amend, and eſtabliſh the road leading from the north ſide of Severn ferry to Patapſco lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwiſe, the ſubſcriber is reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to releaſe him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

Auguſt 20, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at Richard Rawlings's, near the Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, on the 27th inſtant, a negro man named GEORGE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he has a black ſmooth complexion, talks very ſmooth; had on an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, his other cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, by me

WILLIAM BASS, or
RICHARD RAWLINGS.

IN conformity to the cuſtom and uſages of the legiſlature of Maryland, by advertiſement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legiſlature of Maryland, at their enſuing ſeſſion, to obtain an act of aſſembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legiſlature of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, at the meeting of the next general aſſembly.

BASTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, praying an act to authoriſe the levy laying court of Charles county to aſſeſs a ſum of money on ſaid county, ſufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to releaſe him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

To be LET,

THAT well known farm, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, oppoſite to Annapolis, called GREENBURY'S POINT, containing in the clear land about 350 acres, with the privilege of ſowing 170 or 180 buſhels of wheat immediately, and to have full poſſeſſion the firſt day of January next. Any perſon inclining to rent may know the terms by applying to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the ſubſcriber, at Eaſton.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

September 10, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to releaſe him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber is extremely ſorry that he is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes and loſſes in trade, finds himſelf unable to diſcharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the uſe of his creditors, means to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for relief.

JOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 22, 1800.

I MEAN to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland to releaſe me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed to the tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning buſineſs in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, and tan the ſame on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen ſhillings each, kip-ſkins at eleven ſhillings and three-pence each, calf-ſkins at five ſhillings and ſeven-pence half-penny.

The ſubſcriber, from a long experience in the buſineſs, flatters himſelf that his work will be rendered pleaſing to his cuſtomers.

WALTER W. NORMAN.

I ſhall have a quantity of upper and ſoal leather for ſale by the laſt of September next. W. W. N.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1800.

CAME to Mr. JOSEPH PEMBERTON'S plantation, on Weſt river, laſt November, a red heifer, has no mark. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CHEW.

Auguſt 13, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 13th inſt. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, ſlender made, and when ſpoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muſlin jacket, nankeen breeches, white ſhirt, blue and white hoſe, old ſhoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he ſome time paſt endeavoured to get off. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow ſhall receive the above reward.

8 w JAMES HEIGHE.

Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 31ſt day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to grant him an act of inſolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 9, 1800.

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